THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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PRES
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Copy

French Scoff At Anti-Jewish Measures

The overwhelming majority of the French people refuse to cooperate with the quisling Government in making the anti-Jewish measures a success. Instead of assisting the special police, Frenchmen everywhere protect the Jews and decline to hand them over.

Evidence accumulates daily, says The London Times, that most French people are nauseated by the inhuman treatment of the Jews, and are showing their disapproval by making discriminatory regulations appear ridiculous. Students wear the yellow Star of David inscribed "jazz," or "swing," or "Chinese," instead of "Juif." Paris dressmakers design clothes trimmed with yellow flowers the exact size of the Star of David. Dog-owners pin to the collars the yellow star with the inscription "chien". Hundreds of these scoffers have been imprisoned in the last six weeks.

A Nazi anti-Jewish exhibition opened in Nancy in order to try to demonstrate to the French that the Jews are a danger to France has proved a total failure. Most people boycotted it; and of the few who visited it, some went only to jeer.

A warning to Jews and other patriots in France not to accept packages sent to them through the post or otherwise by unknown persons has been given in the French service of the B.B.C. The broadcast stated that information had been received concerning a new practice employed by the Gestapo and the Vichy police, acting under its orders, to send parcels containing firearms to persons whom they want to compromise.

In the case of the parcels the occupants arrested and sent to concentration camps. This, the broadcast said, happened only recently to a well-known industrialist in Paris.

In Belgium, the Nazis have forbidden all non-Jews to have any contact with Jews after dark. Non-Jews may not entertain Jews or allow them to enter their houses without special permits. The alleged reason for this order is the "plotting" of Jews and non-Jews together at night to sabotage the Nazi regime.

Nazi plans for confining the Jews to four areas are now complete. The areas are: Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and Charleroi.

The Nazi paper S.S. Mann, denouncing the Athenaeum in Greater Antwerp as one of the main centres for anti-Nazi incitement, quotes a priest as having said during a lesson: "But for the Jews, we should never have known Christianity. The Jews are a people like us and it is no love of country to hate this great people."

Following the order by which Jewish pupils were eliminated from Belgian schools, special courses of instruction have been organized by some schools for promising Jewish children, complains the Rexist quisling paper Pays Reel.

Jews Till Fields In Chains

About 45,000 Jews and Jewesses drafted into forced labor units in Rumania are now toiling in the fields in various parts of the country, it is reported by the London Jewish Chronicle. They work in chains, to prevent their escape, as, owing to the continued dispatch of Rumanian troops to the Russian front, few guards are available to watch them. About 9,000 Jewish slaves work in the fields in the Timisoara district, about 6,000 in the Craiova district, and about 5,000 in the Alba Julia district. The rest are scattered throughout the country. They work from dawn to sunset, and all they get are starvation rations. Many have died as a result of the appalling conditions.

It is estimated that from 300,000 to 400,000 Jews now remain in Rumania. The Government is framing a decree to compel them to wear a yellow Shield of David sign.

Approximately 25 per cent of the 70,000 Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina interned in the Mohilev area of Axis-occupied Russia have died, according to a message that has reached Lisbon.

"The problem of the remaining Jews will be solved easily if no help is forthcoming soon," says the message. "We shall all die of hunger. But this is apparently what our oppressors wish."

In addition to the tens of thousands of Jews confined in concentration camps in the Mohilev area, thousands more are held in camps in the Tiraspol district, which, together with Mohilev, is incorporated in the Transnistria province set up by Rumania in occupied Russian territory along the Dniester river.

The Nazi invaders in Ukraine continue the mass executions of Jews. Non-Jews who have married Jews or Jewesses are also publicly hanged for allowing their sons and daughters to become enriched with Jewish families.

Horrifying reports of Nazi outrages against Jews in Rumania and Transnistria (Rumanian occupied Ukraine) recently reached Palestine. The reports tell of Jews who were driven from their homes and burnt alive, or compelled to lie on roads, whereupon they were crushed to death by tanks passing over their bodies.

An eye-witness account of the mass-murder of Jews in Odessa by the Nazis has been published in the Moscow press. S. Klebanov, a Jew who succeeded in fleeing from Odessa to the Soviet front, tells how 25,000 Odessa Jews — men, women, and children — were crowded into barracks and machine-gunned. Later the barracks were set on fire and the survivors burned alive.

Heroic deeds are related of anti-Nazi bands in the invaded territory, whose members nightly risk their lives in removing the bodies of executed Jews and non-Jews from public scaffolds in order to bury them.

The story of Jewish heroism during the siege of Sevastopol is told in the Moscow press, which

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Situation Of Jews In France Grows Worse

The situation of the Jewish population in unoccupied France is growing increasingly worse. Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European chief of the Joint Distribution Committee, has returned to his post in Lisbon from the unoccupied zone, where he consulted with Jewish welfare leaders on new problems which have arisen in connection with the administration of relief.

The J.D.C. is supported by contributions of American Jews to the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine, which also raises funds for the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service.

In making the announcement, Joseph C. Hyman, the J.D.C.'s Executive Vice-Chairman, said that the recent Vichy decree establishing a Union of Jews in France represented a serious development insofar as rendering aid was concerned. This body, he explained, has been made responsible for all Jewish welfare activities. The Union is composed of two sections, one for the occupied and the other for the unoccupied zone, and each is directed by nine Jews under the supervision of the Department for Jewish Affairs of the Vichy Government.

"The establishment of the Union means," Mr. Hyman declared, "that all French Jewish organizations are to be liquidated and their funds pooled into a central treasury. Naturally, this has posed certain problems to the Jewish relief organizations whose work the J.D.C. is to a great extent financing."

Mr. Hyman pointed out further that Vichy laws providing internment or compulsory labor for Jews who entered France after 1936 if Jews from prominent professional and other discriminatory measures, were creating greater and greater hardships for foreign and native Jews alike. In addition, he said, the 10,000 Jews in the internment camps and the 8,000 or 10,000 in labor camps were undergoing extreme privation and constituted a special problem.

"All these problems engaged the attention of Dr. Schwartz while he visited unoccupied France," Mr. Hyman said. "He conferred with responsible Jewish leaders, and worked out ways and means of bringing maximum aid to Jewish victims of the present situation there."

The growing distress of Jews in France, Mr. Hyman declared, was reflected early in the Spring of this year in a 25 per cent increase in the J.D.C.'s monthly allotments for that country, from $60,000 monthly to $75,000.

Thus far, Mr. Hyman explained, the J.D.C. is concentrating its efforts on behalf of 70,000 refugees in unoccupied France, since they are bearing the brunt of conditions. He added, however, that "J.D.C. help may soon have to embrace increasing numbers of native Jews in the unoccupied zone.

"It would be an over-simplification," he declared, "to say that the J.D.C. is bringing aid to thousands of refugees in France. It is much more complicated than that. There are so many different categories of persons requiring aid that in order to cover as many people as possible, specific tasks must be performed by specific organizations. Furthermore, the administrative application of statutes and regulations affecting Jews differs from one area to another. This, of course, makes for a certain amount of confusion, but it is to the credit of the French Jewish committees that they are going ahead successfully with the job of providing life-giving aid."

Five organizations, Mr. Hyman said, carry out the bulk of J.D.C. assistance in France. These are the Comite d'Assistance Aux Refugies, the Camp Commission, the Federation of Jewish Societies, the Ose and the Hicem.

"American Jews might well remember these names, for they signify the difference between life and death, between hope and despair for many thousands of our people in France," Mr. Hyman said.

"Through the first organization, the Comite d'Assistance aux Refugies, the J.D.C. is making possible daily maintenance for some 15,000 refugees who are not interned, and are technically at liberty, although not permitted to work or move about from city to city. This committee provides funds for food, clothing, shelter and some vocational training facilities. With the ever-increasing danger that refugees who are unable to show means of support will be interned or incorporated into work camps, the C.A.R. is being confronted with applications for help that it cannot meet because of lack of funds.

"Through the Federation of Jewish Societies, the J.D.C. provides similar aid to some 5,000 East European Jews who had come to France in the early 1920's or even earlier but who are deprived by legislation from earning a livelihood. The Federation supports large numbers of scholars, Hebrew teachers, rabbis, artisans and intellectuals.

"A special program for children is conducted through the Ose, which is a medical and child care agency. The Ose receives 90 per

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HOSPITAL TREATS 350,000 FREE OF CHARGE IN 90 YEARS

A total of 350,000 out of 483,853 patients have been admitted and treated free of charge at Mount Sinai Hospital, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, in the ninety years it has been operating, it was disclosed in the eighty-ninth annual report of the institution. In addition, the report stated, doctors at the hospital have given more than 10,000,000 consultations in the hospital without charge.

The hospital, in its first year, treated 225 patients. In 1941 there were 17,222 patients treated in the wards, semi-private and private rooms of the hospital. The clinic, one of the largest out-patient departments in any voluntary hospital in the country, treated 27,654 patients last year.

Palestine Jews Fight And Work

READY FOR ANYTHING, PEOPLE PLAY VITAL ROLE

There are now 22,449 Palestinians in the British forces, says Julian Louis Meltzer, of Jerusalem, in the New York Times. Of these 15,789 are Jews and 6,660 Arabs. Just over 1,500 of them are women. They serve in the Navy as engine room artificers; in the various services of the army, where there are now numerous Jewish and Arab units, and in the Royal Air Force as ground crews.

Apart from this active service there are some 30,000 Britons, Arabs and Jews in the Palestine police and its auxiliary constabulary forces. They patrol the coasts, guard the seaports, airports and railways, maintain lines of communication in this important base for the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Armies, and undertake other useful duties. The three races are also represented in a Palestine Volunteer Force, a small but efficient unit, and more are enlisting under its expansion plans.

More than 25,000 persons, including Jews, are serving in the civil defense organization. In addition there are volunteer fire brigades and thousands of trained Jewish and Arab first aid workers. The half-million Jewish population alone has twenty-five officially registered air raid precaution organizations in various towns and rural communities with men and women acting as wardens, rescue parties, messengers, telephone operators, communications staffs, social welfare groups, gas detection officers and fire watchers. Among recent recruits was a well-known Orthodox rabbi in Jerusalem who set an example to others by volunteering to do A.R.P. duty despite his age.

The only heavy air blitz Palestine has so far experienced was the murderous Italian [illegible] on Jewish Tel Aviv in June, 1940. In Haifa there were also several raids which claimed many casualties. But Palestinians, hitherto comparatively untouched, are ready for anything which might happen as the course of the war drifts menacingly toward their part of the Middle East.

If any one had prophesied three years ago on the eve of World War II that the Holy Land—then tossed about on a whirlpool of civil disturbance and terrorism, caught up in a vortex of hotly contended racial rivalry and urgent political emotions, suffering from economic setbacks and wondering what it was all coming to — would eventually become a part of a vast imperial war effort—and like it—there would have been many violent expressions of disbelief and exclamations of incredulity couched in a variety of Oriental dialects.

Let us examine the facts. When the war began Palestine had been enfeebled by nearly four years of continuous economic attenuation and attrition caused by internal strife and rampant animosities. Private capital was reluctant to invest in a land wherein public security was impaired and property made unsafe by constant attack. Jewish public capital continued to flow into the country and was channeled mainly into the establishment of new agricultural settlements but their immediate effect upon the general economic structure was unperceptible.

The economic initiative provided by these new villages, many of them in outlying parts where law and order were at a low ebb, needed careful nursing and development. They could not be regarded as a stimulant capable of producing quick recovery. Moreover, a large part of the development must be devoted to

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Greet all your relatives and all your friends in the Canadian Jewish Review for only $2 per card in the Rosh Hashonah issue. With the money you save instead of buying cards and stamps, buy War Savings Stamps! Save yourself, too, from the job of addressing and mailing, and from the considerable danger of overlooking someone. Send in your New Year greeting card with $2 *now* and don't give the matter a second thought! Be sure the coupon is filled out correctly and return it to The Canadian Jewish Review, 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal; or to 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

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Social Notes— Montreal

Miss Jeanie Fleischmann, Wiseman Avenue, is leaving for a month's vacation in New York to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Greenberg, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

Mrs. Irving Feldman, Maplewood Avenue, has returned from a two-week stay at St. Faustin.

A. W. 2 Pauline Blanck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Blanck, 5458 St. Lawrence Boulevard, has returned to her station at Mont Joli, after a short visit here.

Miss Sylvia Derstenfeld, St. Urbain Street, has returned home after spending three weeks in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tucker, 4565 Esplanade Avenue, have returned home after visiting Niagara Falls, Kingston, Toronto, and Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chenoy, Mount Royal Avenue West, have returned to Montreal, after visiting Niagara Falls, Crystal Beach, Kingston, and Toronto.

Misses Sadie and Nettie Gendels, and Hyman Gendels, St. Urbain Street, have returned from their vacation at Square Lake Inn, St. Faustin.

Miss Soryl Finklestein, St. Lawrence Boulevard, is taking a holiday in Point du Chene, N.B.

Mrs. Philip H. Sendel, Maplewood Avenue, has returned from a three-week stay at Ste. Agathe.

L. Finklestein, St. Lawrence Boulevard, is spending a short time in Philadelphia, visiting his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Fink, and his grandson, Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaushansky, Bernard Avenue West, spent a few days in Ottawa.

Miss Fannie Scheffer, Querbes Avenue, is spending a few weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Ross, in New York.

Miss Lucy Homat, St. Urbain Street, has returned to Montreal after touring through Ontario.

Corporal Maudel Stavins has returned to [illegible] after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stavins, Colonial Avenue.

Louis Weingarten, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Weingarten, Clark Street, is visiting his uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Weingarten, in Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Weingarten, in Hackensack, N.J., and will return in September.

Mrs. Samuel Chesick and twin sons, William and Sydney, Maplewood Avenue, have returned home after spending a week with Mrs. Freda Simon in Val Morin.

Miss Bella Wiseberg, St. Urbain Street, spent one week with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gurrvich, of Northampton, Mass., and another week with her aunt, Mrs. Annie Stenzler and family, of Jackson Heights, L.I., and will return to Montreal on August 22nd.

Mrs. M. Sweet, Ontario Street, is spending two weeks in New York visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mollie Greenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Spivack are spending their holidays at Carlsbad, Ontario.

Leading Aircraftsman Jack Levine has returned to Newfoundland after spending ten days with his aunts, Mrs. D. Shugar and Mrs. H. Miller, in Piedmont.

PALESTINE JEWS FIGHT AND WORK

(Continued from Page One)

financing local security measures against external attacks.

Industry suffered no less than agriculture. With the outbreak of war shipping difficulties knocked the props from under the country's most important staple trade, the citrus industry, which depended for its prosperity and general relation to the country's economic well-being upon the export markets in England and Europe. Other types of exports were too small in volume to exercise any decisive influence.

But although it lacked objective conditions for prosperity, Palestine had subjective conditions in the reservoir of skilled man power consisting of the refugee technicians and experts from Axis countries who fled from racial persecution and economic displacement. Assisted by Jewish national funds in the first place and then sponsored by the Palestine administration, these refugee manufacturers and technological experts buckled down to an almost superhuman job—building up the base for a war supply industry for the Allied forces in the Middle East.

The first year of war, though marked by economic depression, witnessed the output by Palestine factories of $1,000,000 worth of supplies for the military authorities. In the second year conditions brightened up considerably and the value of industrial production was quadrupled. The third year found Palestine fully getting into its stride. It is true that this annual figure represents only about twelve hours worth of American war expenditure and only about sixteen hours of the British wartime outlay, but the impact upon the economy of so small a land as Palestine, whose total government revenue is hardly more than that figure, must be regarded as almost terrific.

Apart from the industrial output, Palestine has been able to supply the armies of the Middle East and the needs of its own civilian population in a variety of other ways. Man power has been given for essential construction works and fortifications, agricultural production has been tripled due to the virtual suspension of imported supplies, and men and women have gone into the armed services.

Levin Sinks Another Ship

Sergeant Meyer Levin, the Brooklyn boy who as Captain Colin Kelly's bombardier bombed and sank the Japanese battleship Haruna, has done it again. He is certain he sank a big Japanese ship in the Coral Sea battle.

Sergeant Levin is now a member of one of the two crews that work the Flying Fortress that the people of Seattle, Wash., gave the army. The big plane is being used for reconnaissance work.

"I got one big ship in the Coral Sea battle," he relates, "or at least I got a beautiful hit, though I suppose I'll never know whether she sank or not.

"She was a big fat 12,000 ton two-stacker passenger-cargo ship, and we found her right in the center of a convoy. When I let go with a salvo of bombs we were up against the worst ack-ack fire I've ever seen."

Returning to Australia the big plane encountered heavy weather, and the fuel ran low. When two of the engines cut out, the commander ordered all hands to bail out. A cattle driver helped Sergeant Levin in round up his comrades, all unhurt.

55,000 Jews have already been deported from Slovakia to Poland. A white flag will be flown from Slovakia's highest tower on the day when the last Jew will be expelled from Slovakia, states "Guardista."

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. David Shugar and sons, of Verdun, and Mrs. H. Miller and daughter have returned after spending the summer in Piedmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldstein, and daughter, Norma, Decarie Boulevard, are in Sherbrooke.

Mrs. Nathan Solomon, Northcliffe Avenue, has returned from New Bedford, Mass., where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldberg.

Mrs. M. Shorkor, Grand Boulevard, visited her daughter Mrs. M. Berger, and her grandchildren, in Chicago, where she spent two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hold and family, Vendome Avenue, are at Little Lake Magog Quebec.

Mrs. Samuel Rother, Queen Mary Road, has returned from Kenosack, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Glazer, of Philadelphia, are visiting their sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Liverman, Royal Avenue.

Miss Shirley Hollinger, Pennard Avenue, has returned home after spending a holiday with Miss Eileen Roesler, Roslyn Avenue, in Manitou South.

Mr. and Miss Edgar G. Frankel, Strathcona Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Mac Dorfman, Decarie Boulevard; Miss Edith Cohen, Decarie Boulevard; Paul Frankel, Strathcona Avenue; and Walter Marcuse, Ritz Carlton Hotel, spent ten days at Morin Heights.

Mr and Mrs. Lewis L. Celland and family, Macil Avenue, are at Little Lake Magog.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Marks, Sunnyside Avenue, were at Bluff Point, N.Y.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Julius Briskin, of Brockville, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Liverman, 520 Victoria Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Briskin, Meridian Road.

Miss Anita Ein, Chesterfield Avenue, has returned home after having spent a month at Muskoka Lake, Ontario.

Miss Irene Ross, Glace Bay, N.S., is visiting her uncle and Mrs. J. Ein, Chesterfield Avenue, for the summer.

Mrs. Louis Gilbert, Western Avenue, is in Kingston, Ont., visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant and Mrs. N. H. Zeidstein.

Miss Francis Ross, Chesterfield Avenue, has returned home after [illegible]

Miss Rose Ein, Chesterfield Avenue, has returned home after having spent a month with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rivo, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Edythe Clapoff has returned from a ten-day stay in Shawinigan Falls.

Miss Ruth Miller, Brodeur Avenue, has returned from spending two weeks at Lawinson's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat.

Miss Dorothy Goichman, Esplanade Avenue, has returned from a two-week vacation in Cacouna, Quebec.

Miss Norma Saltman has returned from a two-week stay at Crystal Beach.

Miss Yetta Miller, Brodeur Avenue, spent two weeks in Boston and Nantasket Beach, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gertman, of Shubenacadie, N.S., formerly Miss Trudy Clapoff, of Montreal, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clapoff, in Shawinigan Falls.

Staying at Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Spector, Mr. and Mrs. M. Getz and son, Mrs. E. Rabinovitch, Misses Ettie Lipson, Celia Kiesmyer, Lillian Binder, Leah Stein, Edith Batiste, Leah Calson, Marion Barf, Anne Aber, Roslyn Vinik, Ruth Goldman, Mollie Spivack, Trudy Hoffman, Alice Goldstein, Lea Jacobson, Julia Schafran; F. Chester, L. Freedman, H. Shetzner, T. Silverman, A. Bordo, S. Shephard, F. Richler.

Harry Kleinman and Joseph Bronstein gave a farewell party for Miss Jennie Coppie at Cantor's Square Lake Inn, St. Faustin. The master of Ceremonies was Charles J. Lazarus. The guests were: Misses Dorothy Rosen, Sylvia Shapiro, Sadie Genicle, Sarah Bernstein, Libby Mendelsohn, Goldie Haber, Doris Feldman, Eva Leibovitch, Lily Moreyne, Sylvia Black, Sonia Rothman, Rena Weisberg, Mrs. Norman Lubetsohn; and Max Black and David Herscovitch, of Ottawa, Edward Duchesny, of Trail, B.C., Hyman Genicle, Edward Leibovitz, Bernard Schlossberg, William Chelnick, and Sol Star.

Staying at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Grover, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kamen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rabow, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levin, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Presner, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Ofshitzer, Mrs. S. Hochmitz, Misses Bena Singer, Celia Brooker, Sadie Rappaport, Rita Mendels, Rae Bronker, Minnie Gerson, Ethel Lefcovitch, Ethel Metalin, Clara Horn, Leona Lazarus, Rose Waxman, Irma Packer, Beatrice Brownstein, Helen Steinman, Bernice Myerson, Lily Charuch, Libby Frank, Beatrice Leikin, Sarah Shapiro, Edith Miretsky; Kay Feldstein, Estelle Lefcovitch, Rose Novick, Anne Hefferman, Sylvia Stober, Thelma Grotsky, Rose and Fanny Shizgal, Annette Grauer, Sophie Stein, Ann Penn, Fay Alloff, Eleanor Hochmitz, Fay Grossman, Grace Rigler, Mary Hochmitz, Dorothy Boyaner; and Irving Liverman, Harvey Malts, Morris Kasman, Harry Stein, Al. Schwartz, William Leiber, Max Dubin, Max N. Padbere, I. G. Presner, Oscar Cohene, Samuel Smoler, and Louis Smith.

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MARRIAGES

Joseph-Bloomfield

The marriage of Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield, Chomedy Street, to Edward David, son of Mrs. Hortense Joseph, of New York, and the late A. Pinto Joseph, took place in the chapel of Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue on August 16th, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating, assisted by Rev. H. Semiatin. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of ivory lace over taffeta, and a tulle veil with inserts of lace, which fell from a lace cap. She carried a Grecian cascade bouquet of pink roses and bouvardia. Miss Rachel Frances Bloomfield, of New York, who was the maid of honor for her sister, wore pink crepe with embroidered net, and a Juliet cap with a spray of turquoise flowers and a shoulder-length veil. Her colonial bouquet was of mauve, pink, and white gladioli. Horace Joseph, of Washington, D.C., was best man for his brother. The chapel was decorated with baskets of gladioli, and a shepherd's crook adorned with ribbons and flowers was placed at every alternate pew. A reception was held in the room adjoining the chapel, where the decorations were in pink gladioli. Mrs. Bloomfield, the bride's mother, wore navy blue lace and tulle dress, with a small matching hat trimmed with [illegible] orchids and bouvardia. Mrs. Joseph, the groom's mother, wore a draped dress of plum-colored crepe, with a small matching hat trimmed with fuchsia flowers and veil, and a corsage which was a cluster of orchids and bouvardia. The bridal couple left for a trip to Quebec, going on to Bic, where they will spend three weeks, later residing in Montreal. For going-away, the bride wore a navy suit with a blouse of paler blue and white, and blue and red accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Montefiore Joseph, grandfather of the groom; Miss Rosetta Joseph, his aunt; Misses Phyllis Joseph, and Barbara and Margaret Pinto; and Jeffery Pinto, of Quebec; Mrs. Blanche Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. William Cuyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Jonas, Miss Irma Goldman and Dr. Arthur J. Bloomfield, a brother of the bride, of New York; Dr. Morton Bloomfield, another brother of the bride, of Akron, Ohio; and Mrs. Joseph Schiffer, of Toronto.

Schleiffer-Aber

The marriage of Etta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Aber, Vendome Avenue, to Morton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Schleiffer, Van Horne Avenue, took place at the Windsor Hotel on August 2nd, Rabbi H. Abramowitz and Rev. H. Semiatin officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore white bridal satin, made with a sweetheart neckline, a fitted bodice cut on long lines, the skirt falling into a long train, and long sleeves coming to points over the wrists. A satin crown, appliqued with leaves on which were stitched seed pearls, held her fingertip tulle veil. She had a necklace of seed pearls and her bouquet was of lilies. Miss Anne Aber, the sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Her dress was of sea-foam tulle and lace, and she had a matching veil, and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Sol. Schleiffer, brother of the groom, was best man. A luncheon was served. The bride's mother wore Queen's blue chiffon, with lace inserts at the waist and on the skirt, and a navy picture hat and a corsage of Talisman roses; and the groom's mother wore royal blue crepe, with a pink flowered hat, and a corsage of Talisman roses. The bridal couple left on a trip to Muskoka, the bride wearing a dusty pink ensemble, with a corsage of white gladioli.

Kalman-Schindler

The marriage of Florence, daughter of Mrs. Schindler and the late David Schindler, Cangrain Street, to Leading Aircraftsman Ted Kofman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Kofman, St. Urbain Street, took place in Toronto on August 2nd, at the home of Rabbi Captain D. Monsan, Rosemary Road, who officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. and Mrs. J. Altman, of Toronto. She wore a white jersey dress with a heart-shaped neckline, three-quarter-length sleeves, a dropped waistline, and a gored skirt. Her hat was of white crepe, and her hand bouquet was of lilies-of-the valley. Leading Aircraftsman Ralph Kofman, of Montreal, was best man, and the ushers were Leading Aircraftsmen I. Charad and Max Ravitsky, of Montreal. Mrs. Altman was dressed in beige crepe, with a beige straw hat.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Krantz, Clark Street, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Mary to Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, to take place on September 6th, at the home of Rabbi S. Herschorn, Park Avenue, who will officiate.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartzben, Hutchison Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mac, son of A. Spector and the late Mrs. Spector, Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Magder, of Sudbury, Ontario announce the engagement of their daughter, Nettie Norma, to Theodore Herbert Harris, son of Felix Harris and the late Mrs. Harris, of Montreal. The marriage will take place on September 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothstein, Clark Street, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Jean, to Joseph, son of Mrs. S. Silver and the late Simon Silver, St. Lawrence Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. S. Vineberg, Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich., formerly of Montreal, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Shirley Marguerite, to Irving Jerome Roth, of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Riceberg, Jeanne Mance Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Melvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gold, St. Urbain Street.

[illegible] Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Benjamin, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Druyen, Clark Street.

BIRTHS

Born at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gasdall (nee Yetta Stein), a son, brother of Larry.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Lazanik (nee Ida Popovitch), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weiss, a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Shapiro (nee Arnette Cafetu), a son. Stillborn.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen (nee Eva Simidovitch), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Caplan (nee Lily Gurevitch), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Mac M. Abrams, a daughter, sister of Vilma.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Veroff, (nee Esther Solomon), a daughter, sister of Murray.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Asch (nee Mary Fuchs), a son, brother of Ruth.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gainin (nee Becky Senderoff), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Myer Caplan (nee Sylvia Shulemson), a daughter.

Born, at the Woman's General Hospital, on August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen (nee Sophie Schacter), a son, brother of Mildred.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Greenberg, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, on August 11th, brother of Charlotte and Elaine.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Hubscher, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 12th, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Dubman (nee Sybil Marchand), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker (nee Bertha Burofsky), a daughter.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital on August 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Silverstone (nee Lillian Portman), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ny. Segal (nee Aqvis Bimmer), a [illegible]

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. C. Arbess, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 15th to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Hallekman (nee Helen Goldberg, of New York), Prince Arthur Street West, a daughter, Evelyn Martlyn.

DEATHS

The death of David, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Lazarus, Duchesne Avenue, occurred at the Jewish General Hospital on August 14th. Funeral was held at Paperman's, on August 16th, and interment was in Beth Yehuda Cemetery. Shiva at 1323a Duchesne Avenue.

Bernard Wiseman, 4540 Clark Street, died at the Jewish General Hospital on August 16th. He is survived by his wife, Rebecca; two daughters, Mrs. K. Chawkin and Mrs. H. Herscovitch; four sons, Maurice, Henry, Harry, Louis; ten grandchildren, L.A.C. Myer Chawkin, R.C.A.F., Mrs. S. Tehlum, Mor Chawkin, Sydney, Murray, and Peter Wiseman, Miss Sylvia Schneir, of Los Angeles, California, and Sylvia, Thelma, and Peter Herscovitch. Funeral was held from Paperman's, with Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. Interment was in the Workman's Circle cemetery. Shiva at 4540 Clark Street, Apt. 9.

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UNVEILINGS

[illegible] place on Sunday, August 23rd, at 11 a.m., Shaare Zion Cemetery.

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Jews Argue On Sabbath Candles, Blackout Rules

While Orthodox Jewish leaders were at odds over whether Sabbath candles should be extinguished during a blackout, Magistrate Morris Rothenberg in Bronx Magistrates Court applied an ancient Hebrew dictum to solve the problem. The maxim is: "The law of the land is the law."

During a blackout on July 31, Mrs. Sophie Zucker, an air raid warden, noticed a light in the second-floor apartment of Israel Goldstein, 32-year-old translator. The light, which flickered through the kitchen window, was from Sabbath candles.

When Mrs. Zucker investigated she found the light had been shielded but not adequately enough to hide the flicker. She asked Mr. Goldstein to extinguish the light and he refused on the grounds that it was against his religion. She served a summons, charging wilful violation of the War Emergency Act.

After hearing evidence, Magistrate Rothenberg asked Rabbi Louis I. Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, for an opinion. Dr. Finkelstein said that in his opinion during an actual blackout it would not be a sin to extinguish the candles.

Following Dr. Finkelstein's opinion, the Board of Orthodox Rabbis published in the Jewish Day an article in which they totally disagreed with Mr. Finkelstein.

In dismissing the complaint against Mr. Goldstein, Magistrate Rothenberg wrote:

"The State War Emergency Act grants no exemptions from the duties imposed by it on religious grounds. All citizens are subject to its provisions. Besides, the defendants is not called upon to violate his religious principles in complying with the law.

"Proper blackout curtains and other precautionary measures which have been prescribed can be taken to make Sabbath candle lights invisible to the street. There is considerable Rabbinic authority for the view that a failure to observe a law which may result in loss of life is a violation of Jewish religious law as well." Because Mr. Goldstein had taken steps to meet the law's requirements, Magistrate Rothenberg held that there was no wilful violation of the act.

Louis Herman, zone chairman, Combined Jewish Appeal

Montreal Meetings

● **COMBINED JEWISH APPEAL**, which will be held from September 14 to 24, is a union of five causes. Federation of Jewish Philanthropies is seeking $310,000; Jewish General Hospital $91,000; United Jewish Refugee & War Relief Agencies $80,000; War Efforts Committee, $42,500; Canadian Jewish Congress, $24,500. At a meeting presided over by L. Herman, Chairman of Zones, chairmen announced for the various districts will be: J. Brodie, J. Fox, M. Jacobson, M. Kaback, J. Schwartz. Control chairmen: G. Albright, L. Bass, S. Black, Gordon Brown, R. Cummings S. Ferguson, Irving Freeman, Samuel Gersovitz, Donald A. Goltman, David Goodman, J. Guttman, Myer Hyman, Max Jacobson, Samuel Jason, Jack Kimelberg, A. I. Lang, M. Levy, Larry L. Malinoff, Samuel Paperman, Max Seigler, Ben. Stein, Ben. Streicker. At the meeting were Monroe Abbey, campaign chairman; Philip Garfinkle, chairman of Special Names; E. G. F. Vas, Executive Director of the appeal. Voluntary workers in 105 zones have been allotted and lists prepared for the drive.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

● **RED CROSS:** $9 was raised at a performance at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gelber, Park Avenue, in La Minerve. Marcia Kaufman, Sandra Green, Stephen Steinberg, Shirley Goldman, Estelle Goldman, Robert Kaufman, and Maxine Stattner were the youngsters who took part. Maxine Stattner, age four-and-a-half, acting as master of ceremonies.

● **FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES:** Damaged or unsaleable garments, swatches, remnants, or small pieces of material are requested, to keep the clothing-room stocked up, and to meet the demands of the High Holidays. Mrs. S. Jaffe is chairman of the Clothing Room Committee.

● **COUNCIL CAMP FOR GIRLS** received the fourth group of 55 girls at Lac Fournelle, Shawbridge, for a two-week holiday. The camp, for girls ages eight to 14, is operated by the Council of Women. Leaders: Miss Bertha Katz, head councillor; Mrs. M. Margo, nurse, with Misses Marcia Cohan, Sheba Miller, Judith Rothbart, Beverley Shulman, Nora Magid, Deborah Jacobs, Rachelle Silverman, Vivian Fine.

● **QUEEN'S CANADIAN FUND:** A bazaar held in Val Morin at the summer home of Mrs. H. Gertler, Roslyn Avenue, which raised $26.65, was organized by the following youngsters: Sylvia Silverman, Judy Sternthal, Rhoda Shapiro, Maica Taylor, Sandra and Ina Finkelstein, Irving Taylor, Norman Finkelstein, Leonard and Gerald Shebner, Robert Freedman, Irwin Light, and Ben. Rabinovitch.

● **CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS EASTERN DIVISION:** Donations to the Comforts Fund for Jewish Soldiers overseas have been received by the Women's War Efforts Committee from: Club E. S.E.S.R., Mrs. H. Shulman, $7; Moderation Club, B. Pietaick, $54; Women's Auxiliary, Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Mrs. L. Hellig, $10; persons stopping at Castle des Monts Hotel, Ste. Agathe des Monts, H. Berger, $102.50; Joliette Group, Hospital of Hope, Mrs. J. Abramowitch, $30; Miss Sarah I. Freeman, $4.

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Radio Commentator And Columnist Adopts Biblical Hebrew Faith

OBSERVES DIETARY LAWS AND WORKLESS SABBATH

Boake Carter, radio commentator and newspaper columnist, said that in an attempt to find an answer to the world's ills he had embraced a year ago a "Biblical Hebrew" faith based on a "true interpretation and clarification" of the Old Testament.

Mr. Carter whose parents were of Irish, Welsh and British descent, said that he had tried the Church of England (his family faith) and Christian Science before he decided that "hope for my soul" could be found only in the Hebrew religion as set down in the laws of Moses. His wife, the former Dorothy Rasmussen, a Methodist, and his sister, Sheelah, also have embraced his new faith.

The faith Mr. Carter has adopted differs from the Orthodox and Reformed Jewish beliefs, both of which he describes as "rabbinical Judaism — an organized religion." The Biblical faith, to which he converted himself without benefit of clergy, he said requires only strict observance of the Mosaic laws and the deciphering of a secret code which, he said, is eradicating so-called contradictions found in the Bible.

Mr. Carter became interested in the Mosaic laws several years ago when, he said, he tried to figure out why wars are necessary. A student of the Bible, he wrote in his syndicated column that perhaps "the calamitous condition of this world today may be largely due to lack of investigation of this Blueprint of God" and a lack of observance of the fundamental laws handed down at Mount Sinai.

David Horowitz, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the son of a rabbi and a Biblical student, read the columns and communicated with Mr. Carter. Mr. Hodowitz said that on a visit to Jerusalem in 1927 he had met a hermit, described by some as "The New Prophet," living in caves. The hermit, Moses Guibbory, told Mr. Horowitz that after years of research he found that all versions and translations of the Bible had done grave injustice to the original Hebrew text.

Mr. Carter began to study Hebrew and became a director of the Society of The Bible in the Hands of Its Creator, which Mr. Horowitz founded to publish Guibbory's deciphered code of the Bible. Last March, the society was chartered and offices established at 1440 Broadway on the same floor on which Mr. Carter has his office.

Since his conversion to his new belief Mr. Carter has been working with Mr. Horowitz translating the "true" version of the Old Testament as forwarded to them by Guibbory from his cave retreats in Palestine.

Mr. Carter is observing most rituals of Judaism that do not clash with the society's interpretation of the Mosaic laws. He observes Saturday as the Sabbath, completely divorcing himself from any work on that day. He also celebrates the Passover, the Feast of Tabernacles and the Feast of Weeks, but he does not recognize Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year, because, he said, it is observed on the seventh month of the year instead of in the spring, as the society workers have interpolated the Bible designation. He also is observing dietary laws.

"I'm finding the answer for which I was searching," he said. "Hitler is Satan — Germany is Assyria. The ten lost tribes of Israel have not been lost. They are in the United States and England. They have been lost only to themselves and the world in so far as they don't realize their true selves.

"It behooves the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic-Judaic peoples to observe the laws of Moses handed down for victory. It may be that because they didn't observe the Mosaic laws that they are not winning the war."

Mr. Carter referred to some assertions that he is anti-Semitic. He said such statements were "ridiculous."

Jewish Soldiers Have Strange Meeting

The story of a meeting between a Jewish soldier from Palestine and Jews from Russia somewhere in the Middle East is told by the Tel Aviv correspondent of the New York Daily Forward:

"Somewhere a company of 60 tanks and about 500 or 600 men were stationed. The Company Commander was an Odessa Jew named Yakovlevitch. I did not at first know that there were any Jews in that company. The Russian soldiers showed great interest in our automobiles fitted with radio apparatus. In the course of conversation one of the soldiers discovered that I was a Jew. The discovery came about in the following manner: Since I have been in the Army—said the Palestinian—I have been carrying the Magen David sign on my belt. One of the Russians saw it and asked whether I was a Jew. I replied that I was. He then began to talk in Yiddish, and a little later went away, and returned with four other Jews, one of them from Odessa, a second from Colbaz, a third from Biro Bidjan, and a fourth from Moscow. The man from Colbaz was the youngest among them, aged 20. He did not know a word of Yiddish, but was proud of his Judaism. He emphasized several times that he was a Jew. All the others could speak Yiddish. When they told me that their commander was a Jew, I expressed a wish to speak to him. They promised to arrange a meeting for me. That same evening, which was a Friday, two of them came and took me to their Commander. I entered his room and, as usual, gave the salute. He replied, with a smile, 'Come in amongst your own.' It was a very pleasant meeting. They showered questions on me about Palestine. I had no chance to put a question about the Jews of Russia. I was kept busy replying to hundreds of questions about Palestine. The first question put by the Commander was: 'Tell the truth—are there any Jews in Palestine?' And when I gave him a survey of the Jews in Palestine, he asked me: 'And do you know Bert Katzenson?' I showed him a copy of the 'Davar.' They examined the paper, but could not read it. Bit it seem to me that the Commander could read it, and actually read something in the paper. I also showed them the Bible which I carry about with me.

"We spent over two hours together. We had some vodka, and I kept on telling them about Palestine all the time. They were especially interested in the kibbutz, and asked about the yield of milk, fruit, etc.

"I spent three days with them, and whenever they saw me they greeted me with 'Shalom.' Before my departure I went to say good-bye to the Commander. I was taken into his office. He was sitting with three other officers, non-Jews. He gave me his hand and said good-bye. I said: 'I am going home to Palestine.' And he replied in Yiddish: 'I should also like to go with you.'"

Toronto Scientist May Be Alive, Malaya Prisoner

Hope that Dr. Jacob Markowitz, well-known Toronto scientist and surgeon, who has been missing in Malaya since February, is still alive though a prisoner of war, was held out in a letter which was received by his sister, Mrs. Percy Lederman, 11 Highbourne Road, Toronto.

The letter, forwarded to Mrs. Lederman, was received in response to an inquiry by W. H. Eden, Friends' Ambulance Unit, Calcutta, from Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Ashdour Carr, R.A.M.C., Lucknow, India. Dated July 7, 1942, it ran: "I am afraid I cannot give any detailed information about this officer (over two years ago, Dr. Markowitz went to England and was commissioned a lieutenant in the R.A.M.C.), whom I did not see after December last; but I got news of him from time to time when I was in Johore Behru (December-February).

"He was up country doing surgery with one or more medical units —I am not sure which — and I think it is quite certain that he got back to Singapore Island when our forces withdrew from the peninsula. I am afraid it is equally certain that he was one of the large number of M.O.'s who became prisoners of war at the capitulation.

"I am pretty sure that he was neither killed nor wounded up to the end of the first week in February, so there is more than a reasonable hope that he is alive and well and will one day be restored to his friends.

"Should any one be able to send you more exact and more recent information than this, I shall be grateful if you will let me know, as I knew him fairly well and had a high opinion of him."

A cholera epidemic has swept the Jewish refugee section of Japhald Shanghai.

The Municipality of Helsinki, Finland, twice rejected a proposal requiring all Jews to display signs above their shops indicating Jewish ownership. Only the three Nazi members voted for the measure.

The Nazis ordered the closing of all synagogues in occupied France. The Scrolls of the Law will be placed in the custody of the Paris Kehilla; other synagogue property is to be confiscated.

78,699 persons, comprising Jews from six years upward, presented themselves at the Paris police headquarters to receive the "Star of David." At the time of the Paris occupation there were 110,000 Jews.

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Refugee Children Become Americans Quickly

Miss Trudi Frankl, former Viennese social worker, who has put into operation her own ideas on the Americanization of young refugees, brought 150 of her children to New York from their camp, the Children's Colony, at Harrison, N.Y.

Intercepted briefly at the Astor, where the group stopped in the midst of a day of sightseeing, Miss Frankl told of the work she is doing with the youthful refugees and how she has mixed fun and a healthful summer vacation with the business of making Americans of her charges.

"No, I'm not tired," she said, as she rubbed fatigue out of her eyes, "but the children did get up at 5 o'clock this morning."

Miss Frankl, who came to the United States after the outbreak of the war in 1939, explained the workings of her camp, which she started in 1941.

"We have 200 children from two to ten years old, half of them boys, half girls, half American and a half European refugees," she said. The American children and the fifty counselors, who are also Americans, help the foreign children learn American ways and manners. They teach them American songs, games and slang, and try to make them self-reliant.

"The foreign children love baseball and just eat up up the 'funnies.'" Miss Frankl said. "We have twenty-seven nationalities at the camp. The latest arrivals reached the United States two weeks ago. They had passed two years in a French concentration camp."

Miss Frankl believes that the worst thing for refugee children is to isolate them. "Why should they be grouped as French and Dutch?" she asked. "Many of them will probably never go back to Europe. They should learn American ways now, when it is still easy for them."

In winter the colony operates a city day club for the children of working mothers. It looks after 200 at the clubhouse at 433 West End Avenue and, for the convience of mothers who work on early or late shifts, it is open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

From the last week in June to Aug. 31, the day club is closed and the camp at Harrison takes its place. Most of the children stay the whole ten weeks at the camp. Americans and settled foreigners pay $150 each for the season and newcomers to the United States are helped by refugee committees or are taken free. Miss Frankl, aided by Dr. Ada Elkes, who used to work with her in Europe, run both the camp and the club as their own enterprise.

One of the main troubles is that the children cannot understand the term "refugee." One day one of the American children interpreted it. "I know," he said, "I'm a refugee—from Brooklyn."

Born in Vienna of a wealthy Austrian family, Miss Frankl has done social work all her life. She attended the Akademie fur Soziale Verwaltung in Vienna, the equivalent of social science school. From 1929 to 1937 she headed the Colony for Viennese Children, a sort of children's club, where children boarded or attended by the day.

"It was a really democratic institution," Miss Frankl said. "We had rich children and poor children, Jews, Nazis and Communists. We had no servants and the children did all the work."

When Hitler annexed Austria in 1938, the colony was closed within an hour. Miss Frankl turned to removing children from Austria to other parts of Europe. She worked as a nurse on refugee children transports and in one year removed more than 10,000 children.

While she was in London, in the midst of her forty-fifth trip, England declared war on Germany. "It was no use trying to do any more work over there, because I couldn't get back and forth," Miss Frankl said. Undaunted, she decided to come to the United States and work from here. Then she started the Children's Colony.

Asked if the children had a hard time learning English, Miss Frankl laughed. They do it more quickly than I did," she said. It takes them about a week. For eight days, they say nothing. Then, one day, they open their mouths and it just flows."

SITUATION OF JEWS IN FRANCE GROWS WORSE

(Continued from Page One)

cent of its funds in France through the J.D.C. It maintains 12 children's homes which look after and educate 1500 youngsters—orphans and children who have lost contact with their parents, and those whose parents are in concentration camps or in occupied France. In addition, the One supplies urgently needed medical aid for 25,000 French and foreign Jews who were expelled from Alsace-Lorraine into the unoccupied area, conducts sanitary and health programs in the internment camps, and gives help to refugee physicians.

"The Jews in the crude internment camps require special aid, and accordingly the J.D.C. helped to organize a Camp Commission to work among them. During 1941 the Camp Commission, which receives more than 90 per cent of its funds through the J.D.C., sent nearly 700,000 pounds of food, 6,000 articles of clothing and other items all purchased in unoccupied France, into the camps. It is continuing and augmenting its help now."

Mr. Hyman pointed out that, in addition to the needs of Jewish internees, relief organizations in France are now faced with the problem of meeting the growing requirements of 8,000 or 10,000 foreign Jews who have been taken into labor battalions.

"We will better understand the plight of these people if we imagine large numbers of foreigners suddenly being rounded up on the streets and in the homes of American cities and put to work drying up swamps, repairing roads, transporting lumber and many other tasks, under conditions marked by utterly inadequate housing facilities, very little or no clothing, poor and insufficient food and harsh treatment.

"That is exactly what has been happening in France. While the law says that men from 18 to 56 are the age limits of those who may be placed in these labor battalions, actually they are being taken from the ages of 15 to 50. Furthermore, the men are not grouped by nationality, which means that they often cannot understand each other, even though they must work together. Neither is any serious attempt made to classify the workers according to their previous occupations. Professional men, unaccustomed and physically unable to do hard labor, are put to work at the most dismal and backbreaking tasks. On the other hand, persons who might be able to do such work are placed in clerical positions. As to salary, there is no established scale. They range from about half a cent to 35 cents a day.

"With more and more people being sent into labor battalions daily, the problem has assumed extremely serious proportions. At last report, the Camp Commission of the Comite d'Assistance was making subsidies to 12 camps and sending in underwear, shoes and some medicines. Dr. Schwartz, of course, placed the question of bringing greater aid to Jews in labor battalions at the top of his agenda while he was in France."

Over and above the J.D.C.'s relief work in unoccupied France, Mr. Hyman said, it provides emigration-transportation assistance to refugees who hold visas for countries in the Western Hemisphere.

"This work of bringing people to freedom," he said, "is carried out through the Hias-Ica Association, or Hicem, with the J.D.C. supplying most of the necessary budget. In the 17 months from January, 1941, through May, 1942, some 2,000 persons were helped to leave France. At this time, most visa holders in unoccupied France are transferred across the Mediterranean to the port of Casablanca in French Morocco. There they are picked up by boats from Lisbon in which the J.D.C. has bought up all or most of the space.

"What we American Jews must keep uppermost in mind in connection with the work of the J.D.C. in unoccupied France, and indeed all over the world, is that such aid goes beyond emergency relief. True, the J.D.C. is keeping people alive, but it is also keeping its eye on the future—the brighter future which will assuredly come after an Allied triumph."

CLASS IN COOKERY

PINEAPPLE PUDDING

1 cup pineapple juice
1 cup water
juice of one lemon
½ cup sugar
2 eggs (separated)
1 cup pineapple cubes
whipped cream (optional)
2 tablespoons of cornstarch

Mix sugar and cornstarch, place in double boiler, stir in pineapple juice, water and lemon juice, cook until smooth. Then pour into beaten yolks of eggs. Fold in the beaten whites and add pineapple cubes. Pour into buttered baking dish. Bake in slow oven for twenty minutes. When cool top with whipped cream and serve.

Mrs. J. R. Jassby,
4855 Harvard Avenue, Montreal.

SWEET AND SOUR MEAT BALLS

two pounds chopped meat
two eggs
salt and pepper to taste

Mix together and form into small balls. Cut up into the bottom of a pot, one onion, and add two glasses of tomato juice. Add the meat balls and cook for one hour. Then add one-half cup of sugar and one teaspoon of lemon juice. Make a paste of two tablespoons of flour and water, and pour over the balls. Bake in oven one-half hour longer.

Mrs. J. Andrews,
223 Glenholme Avenue, Toronto.

JEWS TILL FIELDS IN CHAINS

(Continued from Page One)

cites Israel Gribin, son of a local Jewish colonist, as an example of bravery and determination.

When the commander of his detachment was killed by an enemy gun, the young Jewish soldier from the Kalinindorf settlement took over command under enemy fire and repelled two violent attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. Three times he carried out reconnaissance deep in the rear of the enemy, bringing valuable information, the Moscow newspapers state.

The Soviet press has bestowed great praise on the Jewish commandar of a Soviet anti-tank unit, Ginsburg, who distinguished himself in action against a large German tank force. Fighting against overwhelming odds he personally destroyed five German tanks and held up the advance of the German force for a considerable time, thus enabling a Soviet force to extricate itself from a dangerous position.

IT'S GOING TO BE TOUGH
for all of us
BUT NOT TOO TOUGH

Income Tax is Fair to All

In the fourth year of war, Canada will need almost four billion dollars. This is the equivalent of nearly $350 from every man, woman and child in the country.

Even with the highest income tax in history, 52% only of the money Canada needs will be raised by taxation. The rest will have to be borrowed by means of War Savings Stamps, Certificates and Victory Bonds.

Starting with the first pay period in September representing September earnings only, your employer is required by law to deduct your income tax from your wages or salary, and send it promptly to the Government. Everybody will pay his share as he goes along.

It's going to be tough . . . but not too tough! Here are some good features:

1. You will pay as you earn, so that you will not be faced with a large lump sum payment next year.

2. The National Defence Tax already deducted the first 8 months of this year has been taken into account in the Table of Tax Deductions.

3. Though the income tax rates show a sharp increase over last year, a large portion of this increase is actually savings, to be paid back to you with interest after the war.

4. The money you are paying for life insurance premiums, annuities, principal repayments on your home, or into a pension fund may be deducted (up to a certain maximum) from the savings portion of your income tax. In many cases this may be sufficient to make payment of the savings portion of the tax unnecessary.

Unless you are single, without dependents, and not making payments of the types mentioned in paragraph 4 above, you should file Form TD-1 with your employer. Otherwise, you may not be allowed the credits to which you are entitled. DO NOT DELAY. File Form TD-1 with your employer at once so that you may get the full allowances from the start.

Employers
If you have not received your copies of Table of Tax Deductions and Instructions, communicate with the office of your local Inspector of Income Tax at once.

Employers and Post Offices have been requested to display in a prominent place the official Table of Tax Deductions.

Forms TD-1 may be secured from your employer, Post Offices, or local Income Tax offices.

DOMINION OF CANADA — DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
INCOME TAX DIVISION

HON. COLIN GIBSON,
Minister of National Revenue.

C. FRASER ELLIOTT,
Commissioner of Income Tax.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

FAYE BROWN CATERER

has returned to Toronto to resume catering.

She will not be at Midland this summer. Telephone LI. 6164.

IN MEMORIAM

In kind and loving memory of a faithful husband and devoted father, Sol. Taylor, who passed away August 20th, 1941.

One year has passed, dear Sol.,
Since you were called away;
How well do I remember
That sad and weary day.
You suffered much, you murmured not,
We watched you day by day;
We cried and prayed that your dear life
Would not be taken away.

Sadly missed and never forgotten by his wife, Nell, and children, Betty, Jack and Anita.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a stone in memory of the late Mrs. Yetta [illegible] will take place on Sunday, [illegible] at [illegible], Chapel of [illegible], Bathurst Avenue.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Sarah Rodness and children wish to extend heartfelt thanks for the many kind thoughts and deeds, in their recent bereavement of a loving husband and father.

Toronto Meetings

● UNITED JEWISH WELFARE FUND chairman of the campaign to be held in September is Charles Foster. President of the Welfare Fund is Morris Till. Women's campaign opens September 10th; general campaign, 23rd.

CLASSIFIED

To Let — Attractive front bedroom in modern home with refined adult family. Telephone Lombard 3048.

To Let—Furnished front bed sitting room in private home. Dover-court-College district. Telephone Lloydbrook 8836.

Two business girls desire partly furnished or unfurnished apartment, or room in fine home. Board required. Telephone Kenwood 4764 till 9 p.m.

For rent—Newly furnished bedroom in apartment, with adult family. Just decorated, hot running water constantly, within walking distance of downtown. All conveniences. Suitable for gentleman. Wa. 4033.

For rent—Four or five roomed flat, self-contained. Newly decorated. Spadina and College district. Telephone Midway 8728.

Social Notes — Toronto

Mrs. Louis Simon, South Drive, is at Dwight, Muskoka, for the summer.

Miss Alice Samuel, of Ottawa, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Samuel, Hillholme Road.

Mrs. Ben. Ran, Farnham Avenue, has returned from a stay at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rosenfeld, Ridge Drive, who were in Muskoka, have returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Winters and family are moving from 318 Rushton Road to 232 Heath Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Taylor, Mason Boulevard, are back after spending three weeks at Huntsville, Muskoka.

Mrs. Julia Miller, of New York, is stopping at the Royal York Hotel for several weeks.

Mrs. M. Edelstein and family, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. N. Spring, Ava Road.

Mrs. Neville Lavinson, St. Clair Avenue West, has returned home after spending a month in New York.

Mrs. M. Dorsey, 127 Walmer Road, has returned from a motor trip to the United States where she was a guest at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Ellen Rubin, to Dr. J. Swartz, at Manhattan Beach, L.I.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Brodey, Wallwood Avenue, are spending some time at Manitoulin Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grumbacher, St. Clair Avenue West, are taking a boat trip for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Frankel, of Detroit, Michigan, are staying at the Royal York Hotel for a few weeks.

Mrs. M. A. Levy, Turner Road, is at Belle Ewart for a week.

Mrs. G. Fauman and daughter, Sheila, Palmerston Boulevard, are at Newport, N.Y. for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Stern, nee Sonya Dalgorf, Westover Hill Road, spent their honeymoon at Mary Lake, Muskoka, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Friedlander, Brooklyn, N.Y., are visiting their grandchildren Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Friedlander, Avenue Road.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Steinberg, Briarhill Avenue, are spending their vacation at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pustil and son, Stanley, Neville Park Boulevard, [illegible] at Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield have returned from a trip to Algonquin Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zellig and son, Lauren, of Windsor, have returned home after spending some time with Mrs. Zellig's mother, Mrs. H. Soltz, Ulster Street.

Mrs. Mary Levy and Children, Austin Terrace, and Mrs. H. I. Rumack, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending the remainder of the summer at Roche's Point.

Mrs. M. Zweig and son, Stephen, Coolmine Road, are back from Roche's point, where they spent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cohen, Dowling Avenue, took a boat trip to Montreal, where they spent two weeks, and visited their nephew, Gordon Kubelick.

Mrs. S. Fish, of New York, has returned home after visiting her brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fish, Burnside Drive.

Dr. and Mrs. George I. Miller, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are spending their vacation in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubin, Avenue Road, are spending a few weeks at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Rodness, St. Clement's Avenue, have returned home after spending ten days near Sundridge, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fuman, Palmerston Boulevard, had as their guests, the latter's cousins, J. Adelstein, Mrs. S. Lerner, and Irving Adlerstein, of New York.

Miss Jessie Frankel, Longmount Drive, left by plane for Winnipeg, where she will spend three weeks visiting her family, relatives and friends.

Mrs. N. E. Gould, Bathurst Street, is back after a vacation at Monteith Inn.

Miss Sybil Winters, Rushton Road, has returned home from camp in Algonquin Park.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Carr, 253 Major Street, have returned from Crystal Beach, where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. David Sugar, Bathurst Street, have returned after spending their summer vacation at Monteith Inn.

Reverend Captain Samuel Cass, of Vancouver, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass, Huron Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zeser, Major Street, have returned from their vacation at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point.

Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Conway, Bloor Street West, have returned from Roche's Point, where they spent their vacation.

Miss Anna Rumack, of New York, is visiting Mrs. H. Cass, Grace Street, and was entertained by Mrs. S. Cass, Oxford Street.

Mrs. A. R. Freeman and sons, Gordon and Paul, Foxley Street, travelled in the United States and visited with Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Taube, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stark were in Muskoka.

In celebration of their 25th wedding anniversary on July 5th, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hundert, Beverley Street, left on a month's trip to northern and eastern Ontario.

Mrs. Ben. Kasky and son, Marvin Allen, of Detroit, are visiting their mother and grandmother, Mrs. S. Kayfitz, Crawford Street.

William Zener, 253 Major Street, is back from camp at Muskoka.

Miss Dolores Krangle, 2037 Dufferin Street, has returned after spending two weeks with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Feldman, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Raxlen, 65 Wembley Road, spent ten days at Barden Lake, N.Y., and visited with Dr. and Mrs. I. B. Brodsky of New York for several days.

Mrs. Louis Tarrk and son, Dr. Henry Dubinsky, 308 Rushton Road, visited Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Isenberg, of Buffalo, for two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brodkin, 399 Adelaide Street West, have returned from a two weeks' stay at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Manuel Wineberg, Queen Street West, and Mrs. Leon Shan, Palmerston Boulevard, have returned home after spending three weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Margolian, of Yarmouth, N.S.

Mrs. Lewis Wolfe, of Providence, R.I., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Caplan, 306 Richview Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Goldberg and children, Jack and Janice, of New York, were visiting the former's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldstein, Grace Street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Mandel, Richmond Street West, have returned from Crystal Beach.

Morris Pesim, Grace Street, has returned from Crystal Beach.

Mrs. E. Bernstein, Shannon Street, is on vacation at Kingsville, Ontario.

Mrs. Harry Signer, Euclid Avenue, has returned after a two-week stay at Tent City.

Mrs. Harry Samuel and son, Edmonton, all long absent Toronto friends, are visiting the former's brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cornfield, Mountainview Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. A. Samuel, Huron Street; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuel, Balmy Avenue.

Misses Anne and Cyrille Rosen, Gloucester Grove, have just returned from a two weeks' trip to Muskoka, Algonquin Park, Laurentian Mountains, and Montreal, where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Sinclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Signer, Montrose Avenue, have returned from their vacation at Orillia, on Lake Couchiching, Ontario.

Mrs. D. Rosaman and daughter, Mrs. H. Goldstein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have returned home after spending several weeks with the former's nephews and nieces, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lipson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, Queen Street West.

Miss Anne Cohen, Euclid Avenue, has returned from her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Misses Lilly and Clara Goldstein, and Carl Goldstein, Grace Street, have returned from a holiday at Crystal Beach.

Jack Young and son, Sheldon, of Youngstown, Ohio, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Yanny, Richmond Street.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Spring, 128 Ava Road, had as their guests, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Goldman and Mr. and Mrs. A. Freeman, of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Munk, Poplar Plains Road, entertained Ernc Rapee, guest conductor of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, at dinner and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Perlmutter, 630 College Street, gave a dinner for one hundred guests at Charleigh House, on Sunday, August 16th, in celebration of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Isaac. The tables were decorated with Fall flowers. Mrs. Perlmutter received, wearing a blue crepe gown, and corsage of pink roses. Simon Perlmutter, of Burlington, Vt., was a guest.

At Smith's Bay House, Port Carling were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wineberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mendelson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. C. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spiegel, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lichtin, Misses Florence Kendler, Frances Manila, Sylvia Brown, Sylvia Jaffe, Jennie Rosen, Sadie Stone, Rose Kirshin, Helen Rabinoff, Edith Rosen, Edith Hershorne, Rose Herman, Fay Ubinsky, Jean Cohen, Fay Goodman, Min Soltz, Dorothy Goldhar, Gertrude Goldhar, Matilda Hudgern, Sonya Nathanson, Sylvia Goldblatt, Mrs. I. Steinberg, Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Bernard Cowan, Leonard Kay, Pearel Cole, Julius Goldstein, Irving Gold, Morris Wasser, Samuel Shanklin, all of Toronto; Harry Zellig, Dr. and Mrs. L. Perlman, Dr. and Mrs. H. Luborsky, Archie and Murray Luborsky, of Windsor; Misses Gertrude Yaffe and Belle Levy, of Hamilton; and Mr. and Mrs. D. Cantor, of Buffalo, N.Y.

At Monteith Inn, Rosseau, Muskoka were: Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Simon, Mrs. Charles Simon, Mr. and Mrs. David Simon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Garfinkel, Mr. and Mrs. L. Krakauer, David Turner, Mrs. C. Vinsen, Dr. and Mrs. S. Shaul and family, A. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. L. Kagan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Noyek, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mendelsohn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Kelner, Misses Rose Axler, Min Soupcoff, Belle Safer, Celia Peters, Nellie Kuchar, Reva Richman, Hilda Gideon, Mrs. L. Doctorow, Mrs. F. Swerling, Mr. and Mrs. N. Friedman, Mrs. I. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. David Shulman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Praaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newman, David Mintz, David Sobel, Mrs. I. Flengold, Mrs. S. Citron, Norman Citron, Jules and Ernest Gross, Mel. Kahn, I. Goldman, G. Ritz, George Himelstein, Irving Lerman, M. Weiner Mrs. I. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Epstein, Mrs. N. Kwinter, Miss Alice Kozner, Al. Caplan, Al. Rosenberg, J. Rosen, S. Bornbay, M. Horowitz, D. Levine, N. Herman, W. Papernick, S. N. Galatan, D. Criemer, H. Martin, A. Freedman, A. Clunkin, J. Fine, Mrs. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Price, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shuger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hersh, all of Toronto; J. Lieff, M. Hamer, B. Achbar, B. Benevoy, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. A. Steinberg, H. Leckner, L. Yudner, Misses Rose Klein, Lillian Jakin, Mary Linkler, of Montreal; Miss Thelma Weinstein, Jack Sherman, Louis Fidler of Detroit, Michigan; H. Elvas, of Copperclift, Ontario; Mrs. L. Bogin, of Windsor; J. Bordock, of Vivian, Ontario; Mr. and Mrs. D. Mannes, Misses Mary Mannes, and Grace Mannes, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Louise Lop, of Meaford; Harry Katz, Dr. and Mrs. M. Siegel, F. Feldman, of Hamilton, Ontario; Miss Minnie Gromberg, Miss Bernice Zalk, Mr. and Mrs. B. Green, of Cleveland, Ohio; Milton Wallach, of Detroit; Mrs. D. Zacks, of Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. A. Weitzman, Jack Cohen, of Montreal; Miss B. D. Mack, of Chicago, Illinois; and Alec Rosaman, Port Colborne, Ontario.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Rothbart, 218 Richview Avenue, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Arthur Herbert, to take place on Saturday, September 5th, at Goel Tzedec Synagogue. Reception at home from seven o'clock. No cards are being sent out.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Blackstein, nee Edith Rother, 138 Harrison Street, on Thursday, August 13th, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Frederick Paul.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Trumbetsky, 58 Henry Street, on Wednesday, August 12th, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Gertrude.

Born, to Private and Mrs. B. L. Leak, nee Sylvia Breslove, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on August 13th, a daughter, Taube Ethel.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bruner (nee Anne Muldofsky), 122 Beatrice Street, on Tuesday, August 4, at the Toronto Western Hospital, a son, Harvey.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Horton Horowitz, nee Rose Goodman, 111 Yarmouth Road, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on Sunday, August 16th, a son.

DEATHS

Louis Rodness, 583 Shaw Street, died after a lengthy illness on Thursday, August 13th, in his 45th year. He is survived by his wife, Sarah; six children, Beatrice, Betty, David, Harold, Milton, Jerry; one brother, Reuben; and two sisters, Mrs. M. Berman and Mrs. D. Langer. He was a member of the Montrer Society.

Mrs. Dina Herman Marks died at her home, 1274 Queen Street West, in her fiftieth year, on Wednesday, August 12th. Mrs. Marks was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herman and was born in White Russia, coming to Canada in 1907. She is survived by her husband, Samuel Marks; two sons, Benjamin and Reuben, a radio technician with the R.C.A.F.; four sisters, Mrs. I. Pollock, Mrs. B. Glass, Mrs. H. Penny, Mrs. R. Beube; and two brothers, Joseph and Eli Herman, all of Toronto. She was a member of the Eastern Star, Hadassah, and the Rumanian Hebrew Congregation.

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MISS MINERVA GOLDEN, B.A., Principal — DR. M. ZIMMERMAN Lombard 2311

MISS ESTHER WALERSTEIN, B.A., Kindergarten

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 8, 1942

SCHOLARSHIPS

SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VALUE OF $150.00 EACH, ARE BEING OFFERED FOR THIS SEASON IN GRADE 1 (AGE 6), GRADE 3 (AGE 7), GRADE 3 (AGE 8), GRADE 4 (AGE 9). FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE SECRETARY.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Isabel, Reg. N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ruskin, 217 Gladstone Avenue, to Henry Clavir, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. Clavir, is announced, the marriage to take place on Monday, September 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Magder, of Sudbury, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Nettie Norma, to Theodore Herbert Harris, son of Felix Harris and the late Mrs. Harris, of Montreal. The marriage will take place on September 6th.

MARRIAGES

Levine-Hattin

The marriage of Vivian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hattin, College Street, to Benjamin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Levine, Bellwoods Avenue, took place Sunday, August 9th, at Chudleigh House. Rabbi David Monson officiated. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white sheer gown, trimmed with lace, with a long train and [illegible] length, and the [illegible] a string of pearls, the gift of the groom, and carried white roses and orchids. The maid of honour was Miss Evelyn Hattin, in blue sheer, her dress fashioned like the bride's; and the bridesmaids were Misses Shirley Hattin and Ruth Ackerman, in pink and white. Miss Ruth Marjorie Rosenberg, of Chicago, was junior bridesmaid, in a floor-length dress, and had pink ribbons in her hair. All carried matching nosegays. Albert Hattin, brother of the bride, attended the groom, and the ushers were Bernard Hattin and Morris Ackerman. At the reception the bride's mother wore blue sheer and lace, with corsage of red roses, and the groom's mother was in a black gown, with corsage of red roses. For going away the bride wore a wine colored tropical suit. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg and daughter, Ruth Marjorie; and M. Goldman and daughter, Evelyn, of Chicago.

Kovnat-Feldman

The marriage of Sophie, daughter of Mrs. M. Feldman and the late Aaron Feldman, Crawford Street, to Private Samuel Kovnat, of Fort Jackson, South Carolina, son of Mrs. F. Kovnat and the late I. Kovnat, of Philadelphia, Pa., took place in Columbia, South Carolina, on July 6th, Rabbi David Karesh officiating.

Firestone-Brown

The marriage of Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, 219 Major Street, to Samuel Firestone, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Firestone, 179 Markham Street, took place on Sunday, August 16th, at Men of England Synagogue. Cantor Boris Charloff officiated. Ben Perlove sang "Because". The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white satin gown, tiara headdress, and full-length tulle veil. She carried a cascade bouquet of pink roses and baby's breath. The maid of honor was Miss Belle Chomsky, in a blue net gown, tiara headdress and blue veil, and she carried Talisman roses. The bridesmaids were: Misses Beatrice Brown, sister of the bride, in blue brocaded net, with a bowknot of roses in her hair; Jean Solish in pink net; Jean Freedman, in blue net; and Sylvia Charendoff, in yellow net. They carried pink roses. Marylin Rose was flower girl, in a floor-length dress of peach colored organdy, with matching bonnet, and carried a nosegay of roses. Michael Firestone attended his brother as best man, and ushers were: David Diamond, Bernard Freedman, Edward Burk, and Nathan Cutner. At the reception, the bride's mother wore royal blue jersey, and corsage of yellow roses; the groom's mother wore orchid sheer and corsage of pink roses. The couple left on a trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, the bride wearing a blue suit, with white accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. P. Rosen and sons, Seymour and Leo, and Mrs. H. Mintz and daughter, Zelda, of Detroit; Miss Bernice Weisberg, of Kirkland Lake; and Philip and Stanley Nuckmires, of New York.

Applebaum-Pustil

The marriage of Rae Pustil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pustil, 386 Manning Avenue, to A.C.1 Jack Applebaum, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs M Applebaum, Leonard Avenue, took place on August 2nd, at Chudleigh House, Cantor Boris Charloff officiating. Given in marriage by her parents, the bride wore a blue afternoon dress, and carried a prayerbook covered with roses and streamers. The groom was given away by his parents, and was attended by his brother, Max Applebaum. At the reception, Mrs. Pustil wore a flowered print dress, and corsage of red roses; and Mrs. Applebaum [illegible] pink. The couple left on a wedding trip to Crystal Beach. Mr. Applebaum is stationed at Aylmer, Ontario.

Altman-Weisdorf

The marriage at Goldie Weisdorf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Weisdorf, Oxford Street, to Leading Seaman John Charles Altman, R.C.N.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Altman, Russell Street, took place on July 25th, Rabbi David Monson officiating, assisted by Cantor Morris Weisdorf, brother-in-law of the bride, who sang "O, Promise Me." The bride wore a white benguleine taffeta gown, on long totac lines, with fingertip veil and flower headdress, and carried a bouquet of white roses and baby's breath. She was attended by Miss Toby Zeidenberg, in a pink lace and net gown, carrying a mixed bouquet. The best man was Sergeant Louis Bortnick, R.C.A.F., of Halifax. The bride's mother received in a mauve sheer suit; the groom's mother in a printed jersey dress. For travelling, the bride wore a gray crepe suit with Kelly green accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Weisdorf, S. Weisdorf, Mr. and Mrs. M. Silver, and Charles Gould, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Shil, of Orangeville; L.A.C. Keve Leibow, of Edmonton; and Sergeant Louis Bortnick, of Halifax.

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See Advertisement on Page One

The Meaning Of The Nazi Ghettos

By William Zuckerman

It is not generally realized that the position of the Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe is not stationary. The cloak of darkness and despair in which European Jewry is now enveloped under Nazi rule, leaves a deceptive impression of uniformity. People are inclined to believe that the Nazis have one unchanging pattern for the persecution of the Jews, and this they apply with a standardized uniformity to every country of their invasion, or penetration. But this is not the case. A bird's-eye view of the Jewish position in all countries under Nazi rule since the outbreak of the war reveals many changes of a fundamental character and a scope of greater variety than uniformity.

The Jewish position in Europe has changed with the fortunes of the war; it was affected by the Blitzkriegs, by their failures and successes; it was different a year ago than it is now; it is different in Poland than in the Low Countries, in Czechia than in Slovakia, in Rumania than in Hungary, in France than in the Balkans; it is not the same in Germany as it is in Austria. Nor are the same measures against the Jews used in the Third Reich now as at the outbreak of the war. Some measures which were hailed by the Nazis as the "final solution of the Jewish problem" only a year, or less ago, have now been abandoned, and others have taken their place.

The fact is that there is considerable diversity behind the black uniformity of the Jewish tragedy in Nazi-Europe; the blackness which envelopes the scene has many gradations, and we must learn to differentiate between the different shades of darkness now, even as we used to, in better days, differentiate between various kinds of light. In an effort will can we hope to attain that intimate knowledge and understanding of the Jewish position in Nazified Europe.

The most outstanding change which has occurred in the position of the Jews under Nazi rule in Eastern Europe during the last six months, is doubtless the establishment of the Jewish ghettos in Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Lublin, and in a number of other Polish cities. It is probably the biggest event of the last year as far as the Jews are concerned; it towers above all the persecutions which the Nazi rulers have continually inflicted on the Jews, and it will doubtless affect Jewish life in Poland, as well as in the rest of Nazified Europe, as few other measures which the Nazis have introduced.

Ghettos for the Jews (and incidentally also for other "inferior" people), are not an innovation for the Nazis. The principle of the ghetto is native to them; it is inherent in their philosophy. Apart from that, the Nazis just naturally hark back to medievalism, and they would not miss anything so typically medieval as the ghetto, as they did not miss the yellow badge, the public burning of books, the torture chambers and other features of medievalism. Nevertheless, all this was not enough reason for the establishment of the ghettos. There were other, far more important reasons. The first of these was that the Nazis had found that the position which they had allotted to the Jews within the Nazi regime could not be maintained except in a ghetto.

The Nazi State had surrounded the Jews with so many restrictions, regulations, decrees and laws of a negative nature, that it had become impossible to enforce them all so long as the Jews were treated as individuals. The Nazi State had outlawed the Jews as citizens and, therefore, could not deal with them effectively otherwise than as a group, as a State deals with other outlaws, as for instance with criminals. When people are deprived of all their civil and human rights, the best way of dealing with them is to put them into ghetto. This is one of the fundamental reasons for the [illegible]

But there is still another reason, one not less important than the first one. It is that the enforcement of all the laws and regulations against the Jews which the Nazis introduced had become impossible under the Nazi regime, so long as the Jews remained living among their non-Jewish friends and neighbors.

One of the strangest paradoxes of the present war-time period is that the longer the Nazis keep up their propaganda against the Jews, the less effective it becomes and the smaller is the influence which it exerts. There is absolute agreement among all keen observers of Nazi Europe that there is now less anti-Jewish feeling among the peoples in the various Nazi-occupied countries, and even in the Third Reich itself, than there was before the outbreak of the war and in the early years of the Nazi regime. Anti-Semitism in Nazi-occupied countries now is almost entirely political and external, imposed upon the people from above.

Real anti-Jewish sentiment has admittedly decreased enormously among the people of the Low Countries, in France, in Czechia, in Poland, in Hungary and even in Rumania. There is proof in abundance of this to be gleaned from the Nazi newspapers themselves, quite apart from the unimpeachable reports from anti-Nazi sources. The whole of the European opposition to the Nazi invaders seems to be concentrated now in a bitter opposition to the particular brand of anti-Semitism which the Nazis have introduced. Everywhere the revolt against Nazism takes the form of a revolt against Nazi anti-Semitism. Even as the Nazis made hatred of the Jews the spearhead of their attack on the nations of Europe, these nations are now retaliating by making war on anti-Semitism the chief feature of their attack on Nazism.

This is true also of Germany and of Austria. All observers of those countries agree that there has never been less enmity of the Jews among the people in the Third Reich than now. Jews are being helped openly and secretly to contravene the various anti-Jewish laws of the Nazis, particularly those relating to food, fuel and clothing. The Nazi laws are either deliberately or unconsciously sabotaged by the great majority of the German people. "If not for the secret help which the non-Aryan Germans are giving to the Jews, there would hardly be a single Jew left alive in the Third Reich now," —this is how the London Times recently summarized the Jewish position in Germany on the basis of first class private observations of people who had then just come from Germany.

It was this widespread sympathy for the Jews in all Nazi-occupied countries, together with the need to deal with the Jews collectively, which is inherent in the Nazi persecution of the Jews, that had made the establishment of the ghettos for the Jews in Poland a necessity. The same conditions, if Nazism prevails long enough, will necessitate the establishment of Jewish ghettos in all other Nazi-occupied countries.

The ghettos are thus not a free choice of the Nazis. The Nazis would have preferred something entirely different, if they had their way. The ghettos have been forced upon them, first, by the logic of their entire Jewish policy, and, secondly, by the mood of the non-Jewish peoples in Europe.

The establishment of the ghettos cannot, therefore, by any means be described as a success of the Jewish policy of the Nazis. In many respects it is exactly the reverse. It is probably one of the clearest proofs of the failure of Nazi anti-Semitism that has been produced so far. It amounts to a frank admission of the ineffectiveness of the anti-Jewish propaganda of the Nazis. If that propaganda had succeeded only to the extent of ten per cent, the ghettos would have been superfluous.

The failure is demonstrated not only by the establishment of the ghettos, but also by their form. For the original Nazi plan for segregating the Jews was entirely different. Less than a year ago the Nazi "solution of the Jewish Problem" consisted in the establishment not of individual ghettos in Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Lublin and in fourteen other points in Poland, but of one super-ghetto, a "Jewish Reservation," as it was called then, in Lublin. The difference between that single "reservation" and the present numerous ghettos is very vast, so vast that in many respects the present reality

(Continued on Page Eight)

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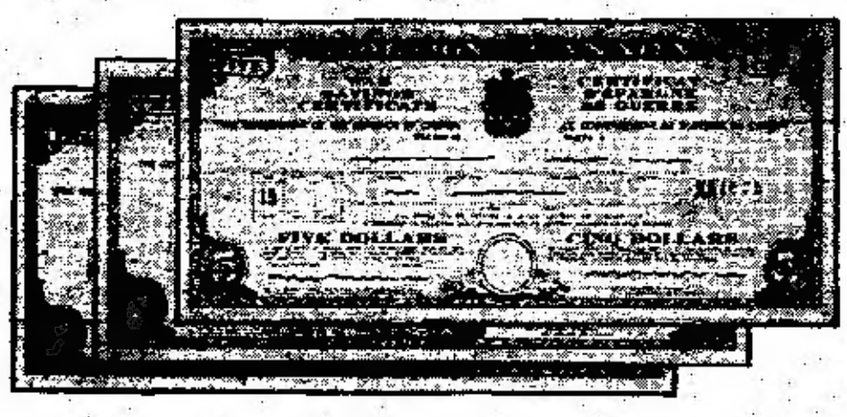

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

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Our Fascist Enemies Within

By John Roy Carlson, in The American Mercury

What of the raucously totalitarian groups which had channeled their activities and their emotions into the America First movement? What of the crackpot fringes of "shirt" organizations which had, likewise, found a cosy home in the environs of America First?

It is my disagreeable duty to report, on the basis of extensive investigation, that there has been no miracle of patriotic conversion among these elements. The collapse of a convenient band-wagon has left many of the hitchhikers and fellow-travelers stranded and confused. They are all in the throes of readjustment to the new war conditions. But they remain as numerous, as active and as dangerous as ever. Because their activities now provide direct psychological reinforcement for the physical attacks by enemy forces, these elements have become in a very literal sense enemies within.

The chairman of the Americanism Committee of the California Department of the American Legion, Ben S. Beery, writes me that in his state "many of the people who were formerly in the America First Movement are now working with other organizations whose sole purpose is to demoralize the people." This is a mild summary of the facts in all other states as well. I have at hand publications, bulletins, correspondence, all written since we entered the war, all reflecting the temper and hailing as the allies of the fascist cohorts within our frontiers. In my own view, they raise pertinent questions.

At what point does good-natured official tolerance become criminally complacent official negligence? Does the Bill of Rights exclude the application of common sense in respect to deliberate and malicious misuse of freedom of press and speech to aid the enemy in time of war?

Enough lip service to the American war undertaking to placate the Department of Justice — and all-out sabotage of national morale. That is the war-time "party line" of American fascism. On the whole, it is remarkable for the boldness of its methods, the violence of its language and the candor of its motives. The milder, more timid members of pro-Nazi mobs are shying away from outright anti-war activities. But the chronically fascist elements — ex-Bundists, many varieties of Coughlinites, followers of Pelley and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, adherents of the teeming "shirt" organizations, etc.—have embraced the war as their great opportunity to serve the Cause. Far from ending their subversive existence, Pearl Harbor has served as a signal for redoubled effort.

The ideal conditions for the operation of these groups are national crises, military reverses, mounting taxes. In the warnings of both Roosevelt and Churchill that a long and difficult road lies ahead of us, fascist vultures smell the promise of carrion. Already one sees through their words that their mouths are watering for the victims. Every military upset for the democracies, and especially for the United States, will be the occasion for an invigorated internal assault on the civilian front. Simultaneous military and morale offensives represent a basic concept of Nazi war technique.

Since the dissolution of the American First Committee, the fascist rabble has been obliged to return to its former status—that of an unorganized, rebellious mass movement without central leadership and without "respectable" cover for its operations. The local rabble-rousers and national pace-setters are back in the saddle. Each of them contributes to the general program for the propagation of a defeatist mood, appeasement, distrust of the national leadership, anti-Semitism, indiscriminate red-baiting, anti-British propaganda, defamation of democracy as a way of life. Their frank major objective is "to win the peace"—to take control when the shooting is over and, as they assume, of course, America has lost.

Three intensive years in the Nazi underworld of our country as an undercover investigator have made me a realist. I believe that 1942 will witness a resurgence of Nazi-Fascist activity which will confound the smug and apathetic ones inside our government. It will alarm even those extremists of civil liberty who are now so sure it must be carried to the point of suicide for democracy: The sooner we break through complacency in regard to this danger, the better we shall be able to meet its threat. But let's return to the documents:

In a recent issue of "The Beacon Light," an outspokenly fascist publication, William Kullgren, after predicting dire disaster for America, writes, "Nevertheless, we are its creators. The Synagogue of Satan could not have gotten control of our nation if there had not been a falling away from spiritual fundamentals. . . . In one sense 1942 is Judgment Day."

Kullgren is a former associate of Pelley. His "Beacon Light" has touted all the standard wares of the Nazi forgery factories, and still advertises the notorious fake "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." Adroitly, he resorts to "astrological prophecy" — a familiar Nazi device — in his latest issue to predict the early death of the President.

Now as always, here as in Germany, and other countries, the whipping up of race prejudice is the chief Nazi weapon of national disunity. Witness the latest mouthings of Charles W. Hudson, the gentleman who won the nickname, "Poison Cup," when he snatched a glass of water from General Moseley's hand, at a session of the Dies Committee, because "it might be poisoned." Here is a morsel from his writings under date of December 22:

"Since any tyro knows who is behind prostitution, liquor, vice, dope and scrap metal businesses, it is time Christian Americans make their voices heard in Congress before it is too late. That is the best way you can celebrate Christ's Birth. Remember who crucified Him."

In line with this noble contribution to national unity is an article in "Social Justice," issue of December 29, cynically titled "Let's Have Confidence." Its sarcasm is as vicious as it is puerile: "On all sides, as a result of the Pearl Harbor debacle, unnecessary misgivings are cropping up about our ability to carry war successfully into the Orient. . . . We say to our readers—have confidence.

"At the helm stands President Roosevelt, who is Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy. Counselling him, when needed, he has Herbert H. Lehman . . . Lehman is a capable banker, married to a sister of Frank Altschul, partner in the international banking firm of Lazard Freres. . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt has the friendship and assistance of his close neighbor and Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In turn, Mr. Morgenthau has for his head economist, Lawrence Seltzer. His chief consultant is Jacob Viner, of the University of Chicago. Mr. Roosevelt has the fine counsel of Felix Frankfurter. . . . Mr. Roosevelt has, as his chief foreign ambassador, William C. Bullitt, whose mother was a Horwitz. . . ."

The article goes on and on in this vein, mentioning Jewish names and implying "Jewish connections" for Stimson, Knox, LaGuardia and Cordell Hull. With such leadership, the tongue-in-cheek writer concludes, "Victory and justice is in the offing." For initiated readers, it is no less than a frontal attack on the American war effort, and for the frantic Coughlinites a direct order not to co-operate with the American Government.

One more example must suffice. Here is Mr. Kullgren again, in a solemn, prophetic vein, gracefully retiring from the bloodshed once he has set the butchery in operation: "Intelligent Jews will see the handwriting on the wall and there will be an unusual number of suicides and deaths. . . . The People of America will become Jew-conscious to a serious degree and much violence will result. . . . When that time arrives my work will be finished; I am an educator, not a butcher."

"Destiny," put out by the so-called Anglo-Saxon Federation, with headquarters in Haverhill, Massachusetts, renewed a drive for membership and circulation immediately after Pearl Harbor. It took full-page advertisements in New York, Washington, Hartford and San Francisco. It is published even more expensively than "The Galilean." There can be no doubt that the Federation has fat sources of income. The organization rests on as fantastic a "historical" lunacy as any issued from the subterranean chambers of Nazi science. The ten lost tribes of Israel are not lost at all. They have merely migrated to Anglo-Saxon lands, leaving only "the tribe of Judah" in Palestine. It is in the name of true Israel, therefore, that this Federation wars on the remnants of Judah! Although the Federation has no "uniformed" members and no tangible program, it has played a fascist role in its violent racial propaganda and through its championing of General George Van Horn Moseley, whose pro-Nazi views are now a matter of public record. It is significant that the war should have served to intensify the work of this organization.

Another exemplar of the current techniques of national disunity was provided by "The X-Ray," a half-literate sheet edited by one Court Asher in Muncie, Indiana — the city famed as Middletown. The weekly described itself as "supporting the democratic principles of Thomas Jefferson." It is in Jefferson's name that its front page for January 3 "exposed" the V symbol for victory as just another Hitlerite trick to snare the innocent. Having proved that much, Asher had no trouble at all proving that he would be "a Knave" or "a Willkie" if he failed to apprise his readers that it was "the secret manipulations of the Jew money powers" through the New Deal "that brought this war about."

The leading editorial of "The X-Ray" before me is titled "I LISTENED TO CHURCHILL AND CURSED." Not content with current history, the issue delves into the past with a reprint of the famous canard previously published by Pelley and Coughlin, "Who Plotted Lincoln's Death?" You guessed it. Somehow or other Lincoln seems to have aroused the enmity of "the Rothschilds," who decided to have him assassinated.

"The X-Ray" ravings, original and reprinted from "Social Justice," might be ignored for the pathological nonsense that they are, were it not that so many Middletown business men actually advertise in the publication. The sheet itself could be brushed aside, if it did not fit so snugly into the larger pattern of psychological offensive traced in this article.

The attitude of the Department of Justice in the face of this internal offensive has been one of sad resignation. Apparently it is assumed officially that the Bill of Rights leaves America without recourse to common sense.

That, however, does not dispose of the issue. Clearly even traditional concepts of civil rights must be adjusted to the facts of modern "psychological warfare." Increasingly the American people are likely to ask fundamental questions. Must we submit to internal Axis attacks merely because they take the form of words instead of explosives? Shall the ideological agents of Nazism have the right of way at the very moment when Americans are making supreme sacrifices to defeat Nazism on the fields of battle? Does not the new fascist idea of war-making, extending military operations to the home front in terms of morale, call for adequate counter-measures?

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an author."

How relentlessly determined the Nazis are to remove the brain from the body of Europe is assured by their activities in the sphere of religion as described in an account published last week in London, England, by the Inter-Allied Information Committee, excerpts of which were reported in the New York Herald Tribune. This account bears out many early warnings by Jewish thinkers everywhere that after the Jews would come the Christians in persecution at the hands of the Nazis if these were not stopped.

Authenticated reports show a long list of deliberate and calculated atrocities aimed at the suppression of freedom of thought and designed to shock and horrify by their callousness. The altar of the Church of Manolio in Crete was turned into a public lavatory, many clergymen were put to death or shamefully mistreated, churches were turned into stables or movie theatres, shrines and altars were desecrated and defiled, sacred vessels were looted, church dignitaries have been tortured to death, Polish priests have been massacred, Czech religious leaders, Protestant and Catholic, are in concentration camps, church property has been seized, clergy and laymen have disappeared mysteriously, in France the tone of the Nazi-controlled press is described as venomous and antagonistic, and in Russia churches were used as torture chambers to extract information from prisoners and were burned down, some with people herded inside.

Summing up reports of religious persecution from the German-occupied countries, the Inter-Allied Information Committee said that they substantiated the words of President Roosevelt who, in a spring broadcast, said: "It is a plan to abolish all existing religions, Protestant, Catholic, Mahometan, Hindu, Buddhist and Jewish alike. The property of all the churches will be seized by the Reich. The cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. In place of the Bible the words of 'Mein Kampf' will be imposed and enforced as Holy Writ." The Nazi technique, says the Committee report, "is a carefully planned, progressive attack on the Christian churches and religious organizations generally."

All this may be a sudden realization on the part of the Committee but it can hardly be called a discovery of Nazi intentions, coming in the year 1942. Whatever the world has to say against the Nazis, it cannot accuse them of springing surprises other than military ones. And it does not reflect credit on the world that the last thing it is ready to take seriously is candor, the first thing it is prepared to accept is dishonesty in statement. With regard to the religion business, the transparency of what the Nazis meant to do was so obvious that no one can charge them with sneaking up on the world in an attack on faith. They gave the world their word for it and were consequently disbelieved, but they are keeping their promise.

In its issue of November 11, 1938, the Manchester Guardian, reporting the Nazi party rally at Nuremberg, quoted Alfred Rosenberg in charge of political education in Germany, in a perfectly frank description of the tactics of the Nazi war on the churches. Rosenberg said in part:

"Some Hotspurs among us are rather inclined to urge the Fuhrer to exterminate the Catholic and Protestant Confessional churches just as we did with the Bolshevist parties . . . . You must keep in mind that the international position of the Catholic Church compels us to be very cautious in our tactics toward the Church. I do not hesitate to say, and I believe I can speak in the Fuhrer's name as well, that the Catholic and the Protestant Confessional Church as it is today will have to disappear from the life of our nation . . . The curriculum of all categories in our schools has already been so far re-formed in an anti-Christian and anti-Jewish spirit that the generation which is growing up will be protected from the black swindle. We have one other means of pressure, and that is finance. We shall proceed cautiously but very systematically, and cut the veins of finance to the clergy whom we can win by no other means."

In 1937, in the struggle of the Protestant Confessional Church against Hitler's attempt to Nazify Protestantism and convert it into an arm of the Nazi state, over eight hundred Confessional ministers had been arrested, and two years later forty others had been removed from their parishes and warned that if they did not submit they would be officially regarded as unemployed and sent to work on fortifications, according to the Manchester Guardian.

In November, 1938, the same month and year of the Nuremberg rally, came the pogroms against the Jews to distract the populace and perpetuate the belief in national and international danger, represented by the Jews. The progroms also made good confiscating to the tune of millions, including what the Nazis called "fines". But they served another purpose, too. They were followed by official predictions that the Catholic problem would be solved with the same consequences as the Jewish question. The slogan was: "Hang the Jews. Shoot the priests."

The struggle could be seen as something more than a competition between church and state for the allegiance of individual citizens. It was a fundamental conflict, one between Christian belief and doctrine and Nazism which is anti-Christ. With their terrible logic the Nazis began on Judaism, the mother religion of Christianity. These religions were chained to the same galley, and indifference to the Jewish plight or reluctance to object to it, much less to try to stem the tide, bore the price tag so plain to any eyes today.

t.f.c.

THE MEANING OF THE NAZI GHETTOS

(Continued from Page Seven)

is the reverse of the original Nazi plan.

For the original Nazi idea was to clear out all the Polish Jews from every big and small city in Poland, and to concentrate them all in one place, entirely independent and separated from the non-Jewish population. Jews were to be plucked out from the social body of the country and treated as lepers to whom all intercourse is forbidden with the outside world. The present ghettos are not only more numerous, but their segregation is of an entirely different kind. They are physically and socially a part of the cities and of the districts in which they are located.

Segregated as the ghetto-Jews are, they nevertheless share the life of their non-Jewish neighbors. The entire principle of the ghettos is different from the so-called "reservation," and it represents a compromise on the part of the Nazis, an admission that their "ideal" solution of the Jewish problem, the one which they always wanted and still want, cannot be realized, and that they must be satisfied with a compromise solution.

It may sound strange to speak of the Nazi ghettos as of a compromise; of the Warsaw ghetto with its more than 600,000 Jews crowded into a district which was considered before the war one of the worst slums in Europe when it had a population of only 200,000; of the Lodz "Balut" ghetto with its 150,000 Jews crowded into a district where 50,000 people lived in greatest congestion before the war,—as if they were an "improvement" upon anything.

To speak of these huge prisons where 1,200,000 Polish Jews are already kept behind stone walls and barbed wire, ten to twelve in a single room; where congestion breeds constant epidemics; where the death-rate is fifty times higher than the birth-rate; where people are daily being driven in droves to do forced labor, where even women and children are deliberately deprived of all necessities of food; where even babies in the cradles must wear yellow insignia, —to describe conditions such as these as being "better" than something else, sounds like irony.

But anyone who knows anything of the theory and practice of that stark Nazi madness called the "Lublin Reservation" and of the suffering which the mere attempt to introduce it had imposed upon the Jews, will easily recognize the differences between the two modes of torture, and will readily admit that there are gradations even in hell.

But without going into an analysis of the fine distinctions between the old and the new Nazi "solutions" of the Jewish problem, it is necessary to establish the following few facts of major importance which have emerged out of the welter of tragic events, persecution and suffering of the last historic year. They are: (1) That the ghettos in Poland, and in all probability in other countries of Nazified Europe, have become an integral part of Jewish life under Nazism. They are not a passing manifestation like the "resettlement" or other mad fancies of the Nazis, but are rooted in the Nazi system and will be only destroyed with that system. (2) That these ghettos have been forced upon the Nazis by their own policy of persecution of the Jews and by the failure of the non-Jewish peoples, including the Germans, to cooperate with the Nazis in the enforcement of their anti-Semitic policy. (3) That this system of a considerable number of Jewish ghettos within non-Jewish cities, and forming parts of them, has supplanted the original, grandiloquent plan of the Nazis for a single big Jewish centre, entirely cut off from the non-Jewish life in Europe.

Whether we like these facts or not, whether or not we consider them an improvement for the Jews, we must face them, for they are determining the life of nearly five million Jews now in Europe.

This article is from the American Jewish Congress Bulletin.